THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

THE EMBARKATION AT ANNAPOLIS.

ARRIVAL IN HAMPTON ROADS.

Sudden Departure of the Expedition for its Destination.

IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED.

THE VERY LATEST,

The Bornside expedition has sailed. It left Hampton Roads suddenly on Saturday night and S nlay morning and is probably by this time at its destination. We have received a full account of the expedition, but as the fleet may have met with fogs such as we experienced on Sunday, or other adverse weather, we defer its publica tion for a day or two, in order not to give the rebels any information that will be of use to them. What we do publish will show to our readers that the expedition is one that must lead to important results.

The Embarkation at Annapolis. OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.

ON BOARD UNITED STATES STEAMER COSSACK, ANNAPOLIS HARBOR, J. D. S. 1862. After six or eight weeks of unremitting exertion, the preparations for the expedition-at least those connected with this point-have been concluded, and to-night the troops are quartered on the fleet.

Indications of a speedy embarkation began to ma themselves most discernibly towards the close of last week, in the more rigid requirements regarding passes from camp, leaves of absence and furloughs, which latter ed the period of stay from the vicinity to the 5th inst; in the extensive cooking of rations; in the hurried preparations of berths on the vessels and other un keable signs. The prospect was hailed with delight by the soldiers; and as good fortune, like ill fortune comes single, the Paymaster appeared with a full purse about the same time, and dispensed his pecuniary comforts. No time had been lest, however, on shore; for the longer in camp the more perfect was discipline be. ng, and within a short period of departure the soldiers were drilled in brigade and division evolutions, and in sham battle with blank cartridge.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., the orders for em each camp was th During the eveni their trunks, ad got ready to trai On Sunday, 5th

ning the regiments of the First brigade struck their s, and, with their bands playing, defiled into the city to the point of emberkation. the regiments were compelled to wait in the Naval ol grounds until the transports were ready. A slight four inches, adding not a little to the picturesque scene presented everywhere in the vicinity. The white roads ow covered boughs of the trees, the white fields, or which the tents lad now become almost undiscernible wended their way in solid column towards the harbor. The city, too, shared the excitement, and as regiment ment passed in tortuous column through its labyrinthian streets, with music playing, its denizms ed to windows, doorways and pavem of soldiers were to be met with at every point, and trades men and shopkeepers were exhausted of their stock to meet the wants suddenly created by replenished purses The barrooms were placed under a strict injunction by provest guard; but, notwithstanding, the sons of Mars found opportunity to quaff a parting bowl to the health of Bacchus. These few cases of intoxication did not, however, mar the orderly character of the em

The dull, cloudy morning of the 6th gave way to a eautiful afternoon, and the sun's rays were now re flected from myriads of glistening snow crystals. Ever log advanced, and as several regiments were assembled on the Naval School ground, without tents or protection against the colder atmosphere of the waning day, vousc was instituted upon the spot. Night set in, and the scene became one that brought most torcibly to mind the entrancing pages of Charles O'Bailey leaning, crackling flames of the burning logs, the times of sentries extending around and enclosing the bill on the side of which the bivouac was made, the stacked mus kets gleaming in the light of the fires, the illumines trees, the tramp of the relief guard, the boisterous laugh that now and then arese, the song and chorus, the clear twickling lights of the fleet calmiy resting at and the bay, all conspired to render the picture one of im-

The next day, Tuesday, was but a re-enactment of the scenes of the previous one. Regiments coured in from the camps, and as soon as possible embarked. This (Wednesday) morning all are on board except the Sixth ew Hampshire regiment, which arrived at a late less lest night, and which is so follow in the steam transport

The busy scene has now been transferred from the land to the water, and the vessels are gliding by each other to their respective places in the fleet, the pass troops cheering each other, and the bands playing. Arms strains of music come the ships' bells, counting en the passage of each half hour, and between the black hulks of the transports, alive with masses of blue uniforms, dart the small boats, filled with tardy soldier whom the guard have collected from the city and are rrying aboard. The last letter has been mailed, and the last received from the shore, and now the fleet-but awaits the signal gun to speed away.

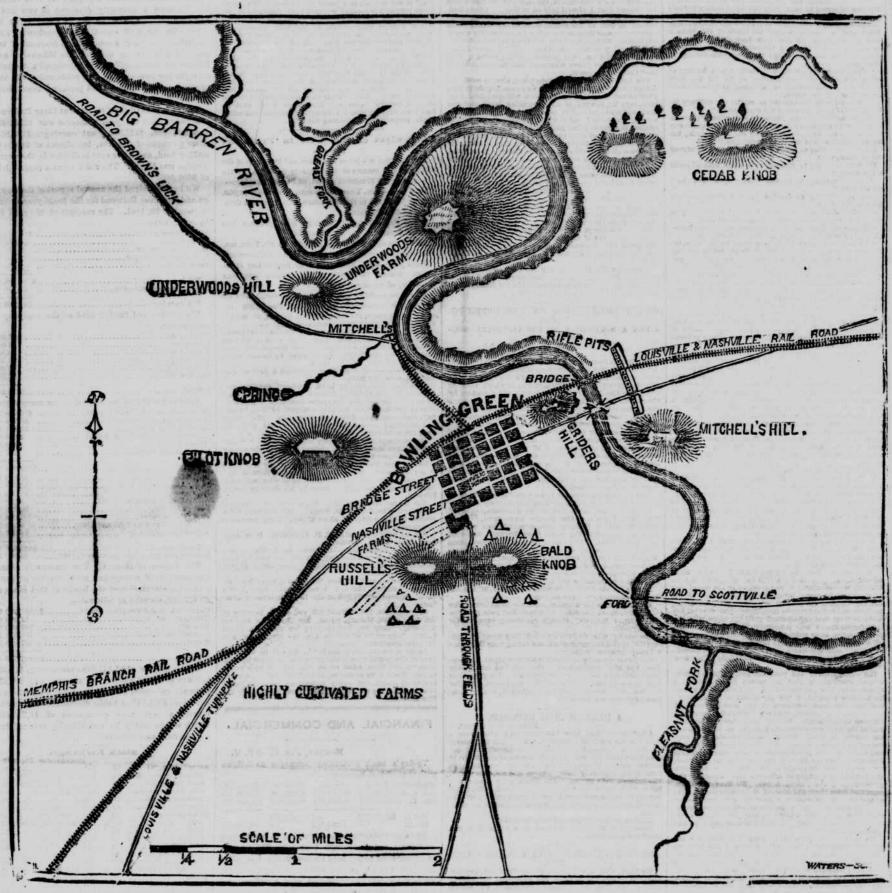
THE EVENESG REFORE DEPARTURE.

Night has come, and the fleet still awaits impatiently the signal for departure; but it is pretty generally con jectured that the start will not be made until to morrow. The soldiers have withdrawn from the outer decks of the ships, and are now lolling in the berths and cabins, smok ing, playing cards, telling stories and singing, while over

A description of life on board the Cossack will, on the of affairs on the remaining vessels of the fleet. Six companies of the Pennsylvania Fifty-first regiment are quar tered here, and every available spot is occupied, lik Tammany Hall on the occasion of a good old-fashioped eating of the "unterrified." Though the limited area of the harricane deck does not permit of a regimer tal parade, sufficient room is afforded for company squad drill, and some of the managuage especially the "order arms," are extremely annoy ing to the repertorial pen and nerves. In the interval between the drills the men on dock amuse them some on the ropes, musts, ladders and wheelho while others flip nickels and indulge in like games of chance. On the next deck soldiers rectine in the reading newspapers or endeavoring by the light of a ten hereine's adventures as related in a dog cared, we'll thumbed povel. In the sa cons a couple of the musicians have been seduced into playing for the delectation of th growd, and when the music varies to dancing tunes the shuffling feet of the boys tell bow anxions they are to "get in," while the music of a song s. on finds plenty of ceal accompaniment. Thus the day, the programme of to the commissary department for crackers and coffee

REBEL STRONGHOLD IN KENTUCKY.

Map of Bowling Green, with the Surrounding Hills and Fortifications---The Work Before General Buell.



two 32-pounders, four 12-bounders and four 9-pounders. Company's Herr_Reday at home of hill, mounting four pounders, on top of hill three 12-pounders.

BALD KNOR and RUSSELL'S HILL-Fertifications not com

Phor Knos-Lunette fort, mounting twelve siege guns from 18 to 32 pounders.

gons, calibre unknown

Height of hills above Nashville street, Bowling Green:-

Mitchell's Hill, 97 feet; Grider s Hill, 102 feet; Bald

Unperwood's Farm-Bastion fort, mounting sixteen | Knob. 98 feet, Disself's Hill. 97 feet: Pilot Knob. 100 feet: Underwood's farm, 82 feet.

The timber in the vicinity of Bowling Green for six

miles is all feliod; farms in vicinity are highly cultivated.

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

A few accidents only have occurred to mar the gen y satisfactory character of the embarkation. On Mon day forenoon three soldiers of Company C. Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, were in an oyster saloon waiting for refreshments, when one of them espying masket in the corner of the apartment, tool up; and while playfully going through with a heavy charge of shot, accidentally discharged it, the contents passing into the face of one of the others shattering the features to a condition that cendered him unrecognizable, and killing him instantly. Butler was native of Charleston, S. C., but recently fixed in Glouces-

which was conveying Captain Cooley and twenty-twomen of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment from the shere to the gupbeat Charseur, was run into by the steamer Union and upset. The men were thrown into the water, from which all but one or two were rescued after considerable difficulty, by the boats which put of ble assistance was rendered by the first officer of the Cosrack, Mr. Carpenter, who, with the second engineer Mark Thornley, and Quartermaster Rogers, immediate on perceiving the accident lowered away one of the cut ters and hastened to the scene of disaster, where their exertions were instrumental in saving the lives of a num their escape from a watery grave is almost a miracle. Of the two missing-one is known positively to be drowned His name is Michael Cavanah, of Company E. The other is missing from on board the versel, and is supposed to have been drowned, but may have been left behind on

On the same evening the markinery of the gunboa will remain behind to await repairs.

Arrival in Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan 11, 1862 Arrival of the Burnside Expedition-Illumination of the Vessels and Their Appearance-Excilement on Shore-General Buruside Holds a Consultation with General

The great lion of the day is General Ambrose E. Burn side and his gigantic expedition, which has collected here entire since this morning. During the extire afternoon arrive until this morning, when the Picket, having Ge Burnside and immediate staff on board, brought up the Hampton Roads has only witnessed one such spectacle as the one presented at present, and that was oring the latter portion of October, when Gen. Sher man's Port Royal armada congregated here. The scene presented by the numerous vessels composing this expe all the vessels were inuminated, and the music of the numerous bands with the regiments on the vessels was somi-stirring in the extreme. The calm, placid water and the bright silvery meen added additional spiemer to the

Long after retical was beaten did the releiers of the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers line the ramparts, preaches the soldiers dispose themselves to rest in their and their upon ever precipited through the "stilly

night." Brigadier General Heno and staff, accompanied by Lieutonant Colonel Madge, of the Twenty-first Massa Wool, and at ten o'clock Chief Quartermaster Captain readiness to take the distinguished visiters on board of the steamer Northerner. A sail in the harber under such auspices, on a bright moonlight night, with the thermometer at sixty degrees, is a pleasure which can not very conveniently be indulged in north of " Dixie's

ing, waited on General Wool and held a lengthy consultation with the veteran hero commanding this department Wool by this morning a mail undoubtedly had considera ble bearing upon the part which the department of Vir ginia will sustain to the anticipated assault by General Burnside's expeditionary corps.

Our neighbors, the rebels, are of course on the out vice and it must have been gailing to them to listen to the delightful strains of Gilmore's and other bands that ar constantly performing national airs on board of the ves sels. The sound of the music is heard at Sewall's Point as plainly as it is at the fort, and already has a rebei flug of truce come up on a flimsy protext to spy out the

There is nothing new to record in this department, and the troops under General Wool are very anxious to par ticipate in the coming struggle of the expedition. Time will tell whether their services will be brought into re-

The Sudden Departure of the Expedition OUR JOBTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12, 1862. weighed anchor at twelve o'cleck last night, and left the harbor, no one excepting the guards and lookouts being aware of the fact until this morning. The fleet is in mense, and by the time this reaches you the blow will pedition, which, in imitation of the Port Royal wing o operation, has been planned with great secresy, will be successful, and it will again become our task to record another brilliant achievement of the Union troops.

Although General Burneside and his surrounding officers have visited the fort while in the harbor, and pressed on all sides to reveal the destination of the fleet, still the place of attack remains a secret-those that are in the secret pretending not to know or are unwilling to tell. As a matter of course there are a great many wiseacres, who beidly ascert that one or the other place will be bonn barded; but, my word on it, the proper destination is only known to the Department, General Burnside and probably General Wool.

When the fleet commenced to congregate in this harbor the division of General Wool fully expected to be called upon to participate in the impending strife, but the expedition having sailed and no orders having been issued to that effect, disappointment has taken powersion of most of the troops both here and at Camp Hamilton. The weather is prosperous and fair, promising to continue thus for some time to come. This probably accounts for the sudden departure of the feet, which was expected to rendezvous here at least a week.

The details of the expedition you have already received from your correspondents accompanying the expedition it will therefore become needless for me to say any more than that the array of sails and steamers composing the armada looked very formidable, and by no means to be The armament of the gunboats fitted out in this har bor is of the heaviest calibre, 100 pound rifled Parret

and nine inch rifled Pahlgren guns forming the chief portion of ordnance carried by the gunboats. great abundance prior to touching here, and only the gunbeats that were fitted out in these Reads received their gams and ammunition from Capiasa Poor, the Naval Ordnance Officer of Hampton Roads.

VESSELS REPORTED FOR THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION AT FORTRESS MONROE, JANUARY 11 AND 12, 1862. United States steamer Picket, with General Burgaide

United Scates stemmer Young Rover, from Am Steamer Unain, stores. Steamer Sentinei, from Annapolis. Steamer Eastern State, from Annapolis. Steamer Sentanel, from Annapolis.
Steamer Eastern State, from Annapolis.
Steamer Huzzar, from Annapolis.
Steamer Huzzar, from Annapolis.
Steamer Mortherner, from Annapolis.
Steamer Mortherner, from Annapolis.
Steamer Myaneto, from Annapolis.
Steamer Ranger, from Annapolis.
Steamer Ranger, from Annapolis.
Steamer Ranger, from Annapolis.
Steamer Poneer, from Annapolis.
Steamer Admiral, from Annapolis.
Steamer Lousiana, from Annapolis.
Steamer Lousiana, from Annapolis.
Steamer Chasseur, from Annapolis.
Steamer Chasseur, from Annapolis.
Steamer G. Peabody, from Annapolis.
Schooner H. E. Brown, from Annapolis.
Schooner H. E. Brown, from Annapolis.
Schooner T. W. Brady, from Annapolis.
Schooner T. W. Brady, from Annapolis.
Ship A. E. Thompson, from Annapolis.
Canal boat Rocket.

Philadelphia Coal Raitimore Water New York Comy st New York Comy st Philadelphia Coal Philadelphia Coal H. Abbott Ken Bell

To give you some idea of the strength of the versels at

The Huschback has on armament as follows ...

meh-d to the expedition, I will mention one.

LIST OF VESSELS REPORTED AT FORTRESS MONBO

One 760-pound rifled Parrott gun, long range; three

She carries six large launches from the United States shipman Benjamin H. Porter. Each famuch mounts a 12pound Dahlgren boat howitzer, weighing 682 pounds.

Company B, of the Union Coast Guard, was detailed by General Weol to the Hunchback. The company numbers eventy-four men, and is commanded by Lieutenant C. W. Tillolson. Second Lieutenant T. W. B. Hughes, of the same company, takes command of thirty-eight men of the detachment, and is detailed to the ganboat Southfield. Lieutenant Tillotson is a New Yorker and a splendic gunner, having distinguished himself at the Hatteras In-

let sffair, under Commodore Stringham.

The rebeis have been trying their best for the past two or three days to find out sor nething relative to the place of attack. In this instance they have adopted the same method as when the Fort Royal fleet was in port—viz: of sending two or three flars of truce per day to find out but I am of the opinion that Yorktown will turn out as great a bugbear this time as Bull's Bay has proved in the former testance. , Huger, Magruder and other rebel cenerale may have prepared extensively for the relast named gentry should happen to be precent at the place of attack by General Burnside, they will find that this time they have caught a pretty large sized tartar. Remors of all kinds are already tite since the expedi lei ed to sleep this night by the roar of canno nading. must, therefore, allow your readers to conjecture

The Very Latest.

whether the place of attack is pear Fortress Mouroe of

FORMESS MONRGE, Jan. 12, 1862. Most of the vessels comprising General Burnside's expedition left very quietly at intervals during last night. The others left during the ferencen to-day, in cluding a large fleet of schoeners which has been here

for some time. The New York did not leave till eleven o'clock to day, and the transports Louisiana and New Brunswick are still been this afternoon.

A number of schooners and several gunboats, said to form a part of the expedition, are still in port.

News from Fortress Mourae.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12, 1862 Aceport was brought up yesterday morning that a large propeller was ashore a few miles below Cape Henry. The Spaulding was sent to her assistance, but could fin nothing of her, and consequently returned here early last

The enemy raised a new flagstaff and flag yesterday on Sewall's Point. It is seen very conspicuously above

The Spaniding is loading rapidly, and is expected to gail for Port Etoyal, via Hatteras, this evening.

Company B, of the Naval Brigade, with Colonel Wardrop and Lieutenant Yillotson, came over from Camp Hamilton this afternoon, and went on board the gunboats Hunchback and Southfield, to man the guns. The above are part of General Burnaide's expedition.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS OF BOWLING GREEN.

Topographical Map of the Position-Description of the Earthworks and Eurrounding Country, &c., &c.

Accompanying the splendid topographical map of Bowling Green which we publish this morning, we give a description of that well fortified position and of the rebel fortifications surrounding the town. All the pretended information hitherto supplied concerning this Southern stronghold in Kenticky has been, as a matter of course, the result of imaginative surmises and supper tions, and therefore incorract and a preliable. We now give the only correct facts in the case, as the map we furnish shows the locati n of Rowling Green itself, as well as every fortification which the rebeis have erected up to sent time. These for dications were commenced about the latter part of Aug ast last, and are composed entirely of earthworks, thrown up with greet strength and skill, and revetted with blue grass turf, offering a most through resistance to the fire of artillery. They consist chiefly of that class of forts known as lunette and Redan, with one large bas in Underwood's f.rm, as shown in the position marked on our diag am. Bowling Green itself-that is the town-is situated on the Louisville and Nashville Railread, a little above the Memphis branch, on the Big Barren river. By referring to our diag am, it will be seen that Mito ell's Hill is ninety stron feet high-from the level of Nashville street, Box'ion Green. cuns-two thirty-two- conders, four twelve-nounders, and four nine pounders. The other positions are sun parly marked and described, and it will at once be seen t at they are well fortified and defended by siege guns of large calibre. The timber in the vicinity of Bowling Green has been felled for an extent of six miles. the object of forming a natural abatis against the advance of cavairy. The town is surrounded by knobs, or little hills, averaging from ninety to ninetyfive feet high, of which Mitchell's Hill is a fair example These knobs follow the course of the Big Burren river for miles. Besides this, all the turnpike roads entering Bowling Green are well fortified, and can be vigerously

The greatest po tion of the low lands in the vicinity s composed of farms, it a high state of cultivation, and there are several fine springs of sweet war , which water the surrounding country. In case of a siege of the place this would be one of the most important things to be considered. It is generally admitted by these competent to judge that this is the strongest natural position in Kontucky, and now that it is so well fortified it really be es very formidable.

The position of Grider's Hill is perhaps the most viile and Na-hville Railroad and turnpike. There are also ride pits constructed on either side of the bridges on the Big Barren river for the further defence of the reads.

The fortificat ons on Ba'd Kuob and Russell's Hill are t , et quite complete, and, in fact, there is not much mole known about them than what we have stated. Union prisoners who have recently escaped have given very valuable in ormation, but could say nothing decisive concerning these for ifications.

The town of Bowling Green is about one hundred and two miles from Louisville, and one hundred and fortyfive miles southwest of Frankfort. It is situated in War-ren county, Kentucky, at the head of navigation, and was a place of active trade, particularly in purk and tobaseo. From Louisville to this place the river is naviga-ble for medium sized vessels. Much attention was d rected to manufactures in this village. It has one iran' foundry, one wool on and one candle factory, and several few years ago it was a very flourishing township, with: some three thousand inhabitants.

The latest accounts represent the rebels as being determined to defend this position, which they have taken so much pains to strengthen, to the last extremity. But it is not for a moment doubted that General Buell, with his well known foresight and discretion, will yet be able to checkmate the rebel commander, and to offer hims battle under terms that he little dreams of. The which has occurred in the movements of the Union army clearly point to this face that it is his intention to turn the main body of his army in another direction, and to strike in the rear of the rebel posi ion. Of this, however, we can speak with no

The events now transpiring in Kentucky are of the highest importance to the whole of the loyal North, and it is therefore plain that the map we publish will be of the greatest usefuln at large. By referring to it one can see at a glance ald those points of which we have heard so much, but which which they can be thoroughly understood and impress

on the memory.

We may add that the Big Barren river is not navigable except for very small craft, and that for very short dis vicinity of Bowling Green. The water is fresh and sweet, and excellent for drinking. Altogether the position is most favorable one; but, however well fortified, it will require a very large rebel army to defend it against the scientific generalship of the galiant Union officer in com,

James White, a Scottish clergyman, entitled "The King of the Commons," was produced at this house last night before a densely crowded and enthusiastic auditory. This play was first brought out at the Princess' theatre, Lordon, in 1846, with considerable success, Macrendy toking the part of King James the Fifth, of Scotland. The "King of the Commons" is founded on an episode in the reign of the Stuarts, and although not professing a strict adherence to facts, abounds in fine dramatic situations. It is a play difficult to produce as a whole, and full of abile touches, which require the most skilful acting to render them with proper effect. dialogue is perhaps a little too long drawn out, and-occostonally it requires an effort to prevent its becoming representation last night, we have first to remark upon, the splendid effects of the elecution and acting of Mr. James W. Wallack, in the role of James V., who rendered the part with great power. Mr. E. L. Davenport, as the and force of feeling which invariably mark all that he save or does on the stage, and which made him well worthy to measure his steel with the King. Mrs. Julia B. Barrow sustained the part of Madeline Wier with great credit to herself, her graceful action and clear enunciation ap-pasing directly to the audience. The character of Mun-go Small was indifferently sustained, and, excepting Mr. Wm. Wheatley as Malcolm, we cannot say much more for the minor characters generally. The general result, however, was very successful, but the play is too solid to bear frequent repetition. Decidedly the most telling point of the piece was in the fourth act, where, in an in-terview between Seton and the King, the former is ac-cused of treason, and exculpated by the very document, brought to overthrow him. The curtain fell on this act in the midst of merited applause, after which Mr. Wal-lack, in response to a general call, appeared before the curtain. The same piece will be repeated this evening.

WINTER GARDEN.-This evening "The Naiad Queen." described in the bills as "a grand romantic, legendary spectacle," will be produced at this establishment. The tise en some and costumes are said to be very beautiful, and have cost a great deal of money. "Dot" will be given every night with the new piece, so that the partitunity of indulging their respective tastes.

Sources FRANCAISES.—The first of M. Paul Iniquet's "Soirces Dramatiques et Litteraires" takes place the evening, at Dodworth's Hail, 806 Broadway. The pieces selected for the occasion are "On Passerai-je mes Soi veral vecal and instrumental intermedes.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The proprietor of this establish nent has, it is said, secured the celebrated Comme Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., the smallest dwarf in the world. He is thirteen inches lower than General Tem Thumb, and is reputed to be a highly accomplished

of Seville" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy, M.ss Hinkley and Signors Brigueli, Mancusi, Susini and Barilli in the cast. Kies Hinkley is said to sing charmingly the part of Rosina, a sale in which sho has had frequ cortunities of pertending berself during the late previncial tour of the troups, and and to ad ton of